

THOMAS M. GREEN.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
Office on Second Street, between Court and Market.
MAYSVILLE, KY., MAY 6, 1893.

We are perfectly aware of the fact that Mr. C. H. ALBERT, at one time thought his private affairs would preclude him from accepting any public position, and that he stated to his friends that he did not desire a re-election as Senator from this District. In fact he said as much to us on more than one occasion. But there was nothing in what he said that would prevent him in point of honor or good faith from changing his mind and becoming a candidate in case he found he could do so without injustice to himself. We do not believe that the *Star* is correct in saying that Mr. ALBERT has made such "promises" as that he "cannot" be a candidate even if he has the inclination. We doubt if he has made "promises" of any kind in relation to the matter, or if he has done more than merely to state that his private business demanded his attention and would prevent him from being a candidate. We are more certainly convinced that Mr. ALBERT has made no "promise" that would in honor compel him to refuse to listen to the friends who are urging him to be a candidate, because we happen positively to know that Mr. ALBERT is ready to be a candidate and will accept the place if the people desire it. The announcement by the *Star* that Judge WHITTAKER is a candidate for the Senatorship will take one only by surprise. In fact, we do not remember any office in the gift of the people for some years past which Judge WHITTAKER has not been ready to accept, in the belief that such was the universal desire of all Democrats worthy of the name, and that he was just the man of all others best suited for the place.

The quarrel between Senators SPRAGUE and ABBOTT has not ended in smoke, but in an amicable arrangement. Little SPRAGUE declines to make any reply to him, as a matter of course he could not have intended his language to apply to ABBOTT particularly. He said as much in response to the interrogatory of ABBOTT, but not until that person had consented to withdraw his offensive remarks concerning SPRAGUE. This is the explanation little SPRAGUE gives of his remarks. But as he said in his speech that he was reminded of the "illustration" by the "tirade" of NYE and ABBOTT, the explanation will not be very generally believed, but will rather be attributed to the same motive that induced him to leave the Senate chamber. As for ABBOTT, we never believed he would challenge SPRAGUE except with the certainty that his challenge would not be accepted, nor even that he would sink the coward in the ruffian and assault him personally. There is very little of the duelling or fighting material amongst the carpet-baggers. As to ABBOTT, the brigadoine manner assumed by him in his interview with the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, satisfies us that he can be kicked all over a ten acre lot with perfect impunity by any of the known fire eaters of the South whose false chivalry he tries to ape.

SAM McKEE's pretensions to a foreign mission having been negatived by GRANT, it is said he will be appointed Pension Agent at Louisville. Can he be provided for without sending him back to Kentucky? Col. C. J. TRUE has been confirmed Consul at St. Thomas. Major JAMES L. FOLEY has declined the appointment as Secretary of Legation at Madrid. The Lexington *Statesman* says that Hon. W. H. WADSWORTH accepted the position of commissioner to settle the claims under the Mexican treaty, only after a personal appeal to him to do so by the President, and we are glad that the Senate has confirmed him. The office is not as lucrative as one is supposed, the pay being only \$10 per day, while the commission is setting. Gen. GRANT has an idea that these claims have been bought up by persons with the intention of swindling both our government and that of Mexico, and he is very desirous to get such commissions as are able to detect their rascality, and who have the courage to expose them. We think he got the right man in the Hon. W. H. WADSWORTH. The commission will meet in a few weeks, and will sit at Washington.

The Ohio *Statesman* says: Colonel CROWE, late of the Confederate army, in command of a large secession force, came in contact with a similar force of the command of General R. B. MITCHELL, and was badly whipped. But—

"Time, at last, make all things even;
And if we do not watch the hour,
There never yet was human power
That could evade its influence."
The patient search and vigilance,
Of him who treasures up a wrong."

And CROWE, faithfully watching the hour, has finally vanquished the man who defeated him in battle.

For his gallantry in the field, and for the sixteen wounds which he received in defense of the Union, as well as for his fine administrative talent, General MITCHELL was appointed by President JOHNSON Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, and commander-in-chief of its militia. General GRANT has removed this hero of two wars—this battle scarred veteran, and appointed the same secession Crowe that MITCHELL once whipped, Governor of the Territory in MITCHELL'S place.

"Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Whose edge is but a shaven sword?"

That little SPRAGUE acted in a very cowardly manner in his correspondence with ABBOTT, admits of just as little doubt as that there would have been no necessity for an explanation had not ABBOTT known exactly the character of the man he was dealing with. The best thing that SPRAGUE could have done would have been to have told the truth, and admitted that he had referred to ABBOTT in the masthead and puppy story, and if that worthy had assailed him on the street to have performed the carpet-bagger's carcase with a good sized bullet. As it is there will be no end to the trouble his pusillanimity will occasion him. Already the "million dollar man," FRANCES W. GODDARD, is out in a second denouncing SPRAGUE as a "liar, columnist, and a poisoner," which

he probably would not have done had the little fellow from Rhode Island exhibited a reasonable amount of pluck in his affair with the Yankee from North Carolina. The cheapest plan in these affairs is to fight the first that comes.

TURNED OUT TO DIE.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing from that city on Saturday last, says:

The political quillotine which has been so successfully at work for some days past in the different executive departments, to-day commenced operations in the bureau of the Second Auditor of the Treasury. Sixty-five of the employees upon visiting desks this morning, entirely unconscious of any contemplated changes, were surprised at finding their address a yellow envelop marked official business. The contents of the envelop were well known, as such presentations had become quite common. The envelop was nervous, it opened and read. The state of mind of the unfortunate was in any condition than that of composure. They immediately sought the head of the bureau, Mr. French, who could give them only the satisfaction that he had made as free to have them retained without avail. Many sought their Senators and Representatives in the city to induce them to work for their reinstatement. Between the discharge of the clerks and their efforts to get back, to-day has been an exceedingly busy one. It is understood that lists have been made out of all persons who had ever taken any part in the JOHNSON Departmental Club and the Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, both Democratic organizations, during the late campaign. Many of the discharged were soldiers in the late war, and wounded, or were in other respects crippled. There is great excitement this evening among the parties interested, not only on account of their sudden downfall, but also at the idea of being thrown out summarily without even having taken any part in the JOHNSON Departmental Club and the Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' Union. The miserable pittance received by these clerks is barely sufficient to make both ends meet, so their condition can be imagined. The discharge of a large number of ladies yesterday probably presented a picture not often witnessed, and a spectacle of sorrow touching the heart to the very core. All day the victims were roaming about the building weeping and wringing their hands. One elderly lady with four children was probably the most pitiable scene. The mother seemed to be in the very extreme of despair, and was sobbing bitterly. The little children seeing the grief of the mother, joined in her lamentations. The mother was a widow, and her appointment was all that she had as a support. Her husband had served and was killed in the war.

No more complete illustration of the demagogue has been made than the course of politicians and the action of the last Congress on the eight hour law. The object of all they have said and done has been, not to afford relief to the working man, or to increase the amount of his wages, but to secure his vote. When, a few years ago, the fact was published and commented on that the manufacturing establishments of New England and other parts of the country young children were confined at work twelve, fourteen, and even sixteen hours a day, without any opportunity for recreation or education, the whole community demanded the passage of laws reducing and regulating the number of hours in which children might be kept at work. This was an act of mercy as much as the passage of the laws forbidding cruelty to animals.

But the movement reducing the hours of labor for men first to ten and then to eight, and especially the law passed by Congress making in the government service, eight hours a day's work, has been of a very different nature, and had a very different object. The workmen, it is true, wished to obtain the same compensation for eight hours work as for ten hours, and the politicians favored their claims for the sake of obtaining their votes, but they were very careful not to say that workmen ought to receive the same compensation for four-fifths as the five-fifths of a given period. This ground would have been too absurd for any man of sense to take. Hence there has been a constant misunderstanding between the politicians and the workmen.

Senator WILSON has been writing a long letter to keep up the delusion on the part of the laboring classes, in which he says: "Congress was asked to co-ordinate eight hours a day's work. Congress was not asked to reduce the pay in proportion to the reduction of the hours, but to fix the number of hours that should make the day's work. Congress was asked to try an experiment, and Congress, believing that the Government could afford to test the experiment, enacted the eight hour law. By that law eight hours constitute a day's work, a day's work that commands a day's wages."

If Congress intended not only to diminish the hours of labor, but to increase the compensation per hour, why did not the bill say so? Why the law simply says that a day's work should be eight hours instead of ten. This was all that it could do; and for a grave Senate to write a puffing document to make it appear that the law was designed to regulate the pay of laborers in the employ of Government, when a single line would have expressed it, if there was any such intention, is an imposition upon the common sense of the people.

In these remarks says the *N. Y. Observer*, we have not the slightest design of touching the question whether laboring men generally are over paid, or paid sufficiently, or not enough for their labor—that is not the subject on which we are writing; but what we are speaking of is the deception practised by politicians, and even law makers, in regard to reducing the hours of labor, intending to have such laws understood in a different sense from their true and intended meaning. The course of the politicians and the laws themselves are a positive injury to the class for whose benefit they are pretended to be passed. They actually reduce their receipts; and this must be the case with all such enactments. No employer will pay for eight hours' work as much as he will for ten, and our legislators must count largely upon this tutelage of the community before they can pass such a law.

W. C. HALBERT FOR THE SENATE.

We find the following from Mr. HALBERT in the *Bulletin* of Thursday, viz: To the *Editor Maysville Bulletin*: I see in

your issue of the 15th, a call on me to be a candidate for reelection to the Senate, from the 1st Senatorial District. I have received many pressing invitations from citizens of both Mason and Lewis, to allow my name to be used in connection with the place. Most of these names have been mentioned in connection with said office (in fact all whom I have met) have professed to concede the track to me, saying I was entitled to the position, on account of the circumstances attending my previous service for Senate. I am desirous that the people of the district shall approve my course in the Senate and should feel that a reelection to the Senate, was a very high compliment to me, coming from a district composed of a constituency as intelligent and generous as any in the State.

I therefore announce myself a candidate for reelection to the Senate from the Counties of Mason and Lewis.

I would say that if the field shall be contested by other Democrats, and a Convention should become necessary to decide as to who should be the Democratic candidate, I will submit my claims to such a Convention and abide by its decision.

W. C. HALBERT.

Vanceburg, Ky., April 26th '93.

The *New York* correspondent describes the effect of the exposure of YOUNG's double management on HORACE GREELY thus: "GREELY was completely nonplussed. He blew his nose pensively on the tail of his white coat—for he does wear a white coat in his sanctum—and his moon-like face settled into an expression of imbecile astonishment. The old man loved the young one. He used to 'put' around the youth as the youth himself affectionately expressed it, and I have no doubt the managing editor knew how to make him purr, for he possesses infinite tact, and is perfect master of the smaller graces which cheate. GREELY mourned in spirit, say, and in flesh too, for the tears almost fell from his eyes, and the scene was DAVID lamenting for ABASALOM. He would have done anything, have given anything, to suppress the infernal gossip. It is said that he offered the *Star* five thousand dollars if it would only keep quiet. But there were too many small revenges to be gratified."

The official vote for Governor in Connecticut, April 6, has just been published, and the result is as follows:

Evell, Rep. 42,480

Jewell, Dem. 42,582

Jewell's majority 102

This shows a decrease of 8,762 from the vote of 1893, of which decrease 3,286 was lost by the Republicans and 5,476 by the Democrats, showing that nothing but negligence and a gross lack of interest lost the State this spring to the Democracy.

Then and Now—The Earlier and the Later Presidents.

(From the *New York Star*, April 24.)

On the 4th of March, 1801, Thomas Jefferson rode on horseback unattended to the Capitol, hitched his sober gelding at the gate, ascended the steps, took the oath of office from the lips of John Marshall, and delivered that inaugural address which has since been the key-note of the Democratic party. John Quincy Adams, when his Presidential term expired, mounted a quiet steed, and rode his leisurely from Washington to Quincy declining to receive any public demonstration from his admirers along the route. At the close of General Jackson's long and remarkable administration, he departed from the Federal Capitol, seated in the smoking-car of the railway, and clad in a simple garb, waving a graceful farewell to his friends who crowded the depot, and drawing consolation from a Democratic play pipe.

Each of these eminent men on several occasions, some of them of historic celebrity, refused to receive presents as testimonials of regard for public services, both previous to and when filling the Presidential chair, excepting that State Legislatures voted two or three swords and medals to General Jackson while he was in private life, as tributes to his gallantry in the battle of New Orleans. Neither of them ever bestowed office upon a relative, while both Jefferson and Jackson specially declined to do so, the former in a letter rebuked the practice with marked emphasis.

We have fallen on other times. Are they better times? On Wednesday the 3d of March, 1893, the President-elect accepted \$65,000 out of a sum of money raised in New York on his own pressing solicitation for General Sherman, to pay him (the President) for a house which he desired to sell. On Tuesday he took the oath of office, and in his inaugural address pledged himself to the rigid execution of all laws, whether he liked them or not. He then spent nearly the entire first week of his term in trying to evade the plain provisions of salary statutes because they blocked the way for the admission of the almost bankrupted treasury to the present. Baffled in this by the firmness of the Senate and the frowns of the public, he nevertheless installed among his constitutional advisers other individuals who, though not obnoxious to this particular objection, were chiefly distinguished for having conferred upon him costly and valuable benefactions. Along with other appointments bearing this sort of trade mark, he appointed as his Secretary of the Navy a gentleman wholly incapable of filling the place who had taken lead in giving him a fifty-thousand-dollar house in Philadelphia, some three years before, and he surrendered the baton of General of the Armies to a renowned soldier, with his knowledge and approbation, filed one hand to take the oath of office, while receiving with the other a tempting gift valued at \$100,000, of which the \$65,000 house in Washington formed a part. Not to go back to Jefferson, or Adams, or Jackson, for virtuous examples, even Andy Johnson had sense and decency enough to refuse the present of a carriage and horse with the Presidential office lingering on his lips.

Such evil practices of men in high places, whose past achievements have dazzled the popular imagination, tend to demoralize the public services, and demoralize public opinion. Ostentatious displays and prodigal expenditures come to be regarded as necessary concomitants of official station, and it is felt that the main object of office is not to discharge one's duties to the country, but to thereby attain sudden riches and indulge in a shoddy magnificence. The natural result of all this must inevitably be, that corruption and venality will walk unabashed and almost unrebuked through every department of the government. Moreover, such evil examples not only shed their pernicious influence through the place-hunting and place-holding classes, but reach the very roots of society. They inflame the young men of the land with a passion for wealth as the great object of life. They tend to make laque the badge of honorable distinction, and the possession of riches the sole passport to power, eminence, or even respectability.

It is not high time that the masses of the people, who neither seek nor hold office, should labor for the return of the good old times of the republican simplicity, when

statesmen felt a stain as a wound; when the dispenser of patronage would scorn to feed his poor relations from the public crib; and when a President would cut off his right hand ere it should sign the commission of a man who had bestowed upon him a gift?

The Demoralization of the Republican Party—Signs of an Impending Break-Up.

(From the *New York Herald*.)

The Republican party is fearfully demoralized. The rank and file of this hitherto all-powerful organization have no longer any common bond of union, except the common bond of the public plunder, and over the plunder since the 4th of March last they have been growing, snarling, snapping, and fighting like infuriated cats and dogs. There have been, on an average, ten applicants for every desirable office in the gift of the President with the consent of the Senate, and so, for every patriot removed, nine patriots are disappointed and some are incensed and disgusted. The President has been making quick work of an ugly job. Within two months from his inauguration he has filled nearly all the desirable places; but he has at the same time, with the consent of the Senate, filled all the land with the groans of the wounded. The unlucky place-hunters have turned against him, against the lucky ones and against each other; and such an exhibition of wrath and scandal, with the washing of dirty linen before the public, we have not had since the first great Cabinet imbroglio of General Jackson.

From republican journals we are informed that the great Washburne is little better than a small political Jeremy Diddler; that he cheated Wilson, of Iowa, out of the State Department, and that he lugged the President and disgraced Secretary Fish in naming Washburne's men for all the foreign appointments before retiring; that there is no love lost between Fish and Washburne; that Secretary Bristle is tired of the gold-laced, straight jacket of Admiral Porter, and will get out of it very soon; that Attorney General Hoar has had enough of Grant's Cabinet, and that Grant himself thinks the time for another reconstruction has come. From the same sources it further appears that at least half the republican Senators are cowed with Grant's appointments; that the Senatorial disaffection against the administration are not limited to Sprague, Ross, Carl Schurz and Parson Brownlow by any means; that the party leaders in almost every State except Massachusetts and Illinois consider the President a poor stick, and that he will find it out in the coming fall elections; that, in short, in failing to bring about within sixty days the millennium of Tittletab Timonae, "everything for everybody," the administration is a failure and "the party machine is smashed."

A few specifications of the sort of harmony which prevails among our republican contemporaries will serve to season this dish. It's a dainty dish. To set before the King.

For instance, the patriotic free trade poets of the Post have a fling or two at some of General Grant's appointments; and then we learn from another quarter that it is because they have failed to be sent to take possession of their "castles in Spain." The facetious Dana next ceases to be funny, gets out of patience, gets in a rage and proceeds to railing and furiously to scold and scandalize the administration; whereupon it appears that it is because Dana has failed in his dreams of the Custom House, and even of a good whisky distillery, which would enable him, in his coach and four horses, and diamonds and gold chains, to shine like Sheridan Shook. Worst of all, Dana, dropping his mock heroics over Greeley, produces some biting revelations of the curiosities of a joint stock newspaper system calculated to petrify the *Tribune* philosopher; whereupon the enterprising Dana is brought face to face with a hundred thousand dollar bill and there is a great fuss among the small fry in Philadelphia. With these things and the Sprague war still on in Rhode Island, and amid the general turmoil, noise and confusion in the republican camp, the formidable Fisk and his railway law suits are for the time eclipsed. When the politicians get into a Donnybrook "scrimmage" over the spoils Fisk must fall back, for he ceases to be the living sensation.

But where is all this mutiny and uproar among the powers that be to end? We shall be broken up," says Senator Trumbull, "unless some administration will set the example, or some legislation will compel it, of making the price of office good behavior only." He says, moreover, that "the scenes and the scramble of the last month has been disgraceful," that Congress is becoming demoralized and paralyzed, and that unless we have a great reform in this business of the spoils "the political state of the country will be degraded beyond recovery." Our opinion is that a terrible recoil will come upon the corrupt and demoralized party in power, and that a wholesale political revolution will follow, in bringing a new party into the foreground. Thus, while the signs of the times indicate that the present administration will be a disastrous one to the republican party, we think it will be good for the country. In the policy which General Grant is pursuing of faithfully and rigidly carrying out the laws and the orders and the wishes of Congress the consequences are becoming apparent to the people, and thus the dominant party, through its own devices, is rapidly hurried on the road to ruin. Andy Johnson, from his policy of opposition to Congress, kept this party alive and furnished it political capital for every election; General Grant, in giving to Congress and the party programme full sway, and in carrying out the party law of rotation in office with an unsparring hand, is in a fair way to the inauguration of a new and more startling and more progressive revolution than that which culminated in his election. We say, then, let him go on, and let it come. A sweeping revolution is the only remedy for universal corruption.

A wax named John Mason, residing at Bell Buckle, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, accidentally shot himself through the abdomen while out hunting late Saturday evening. He was attempting to catch a wounded squirrel, when he fell down and accidentally discharged the weapon. He died within two hours after the wound had been inflicted. He was the son of a widowed mother.

Rev. J. C. LOVROY has been removed from the Boston Custom-house, and his place has been given to Charles L. MITCHELL, a member of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, who lost a leg in the service of his country, and was one of the first colored men ever elected to the Legislature.

It is said that Mrs. SUMNER, who separated from the Hon. Charles a year or two ago, recently made a handsome present to the widow of Preston S. Brooks. Did she accompany it with the expression of a wish that Brooks would marry again?

MARRIED.

MORGAN-LOWRY—April 29th, 1893, at the residence of W. W. Wells, Esq., near Elizaville, Ky., by Rev. J. H. Wells, D.D., Mr. J. H. Wells, of Louisville, and Miss Lucia P. B. Lowry, of Fleming county.

WATERS-ELMER—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, 4th inst., by Rev. J. C. Perrell to Miss Florida Bruner, both of Jackson county.

WEST-GRAHAM—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, 4th inst., by Rev. J. H. Wells, D.D., Mr. J. H. Wells, of Louisville, and Miss Lucia P. B. Lowry, of Fleming county.

LYONS-WARDER—At the Fleming House in Lexington, on Thursday morning the 4th inst., by Rev. J. H. Wells, D.D., Mr. J. H. Wells, of Louisville, and Miss Lucia P. B. Lowry, of Fleming county.

MOORE-TAYLOR—In Bath county, Ky., April 22, 1893, by Rev. H. H. Sander, Mr. H. H. Sander, and Miss Mary B. Taylor, all of Bath county.

SCOTT-ALLEN—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, 4th inst., by Rev. J. H. Wells, D.D., Mr. J. H. Wells, of Louisville, and Miss Lucia P. B. Lowry, of Fleming county.

STORY-PROBERT—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, 4th inst., by Rev. J. H. Wells, D.D., Mr. J. H. Wells, of Louisville, and Miss Lucia P. B. Lowry, of Fleming county.

MORGAN-LOWRY—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, 4th inst., by Rev. J. H. Wells, D.D., Mr. J. H. Wells, of Louisville, and Miss Lucia P. B. Lowry, of Fleming county.

BLOOM-RUCKER—At the residence of Mr. R. H. Rucker, on Tuesday, 4th inst., by Rev. J. H. Wells, D.D., Mr. J. H. Wells, of Louisville, and Miss Lucia P. B. Lowry, of Fleming county.

RENOT-BARTLEY—At the Baptist church, Nicholasville, on the 10th inst., by Rev. H. H. Sander, Mr. H. H. Sander, and Miss Mary B. Taylor, all of Bath county.

ANDERSON-BAKER—On the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Wells, D.D., Mr. J. H. Wells, of Louisville, and Miss Lucia P. B. Lowry, of Fleming county.

Maysville Markets.

(Corrected every other day by E. GRAY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Sixth streets.)

COFFEE.

Common to choice per lb. 23 1/2-27

SUGARS

New Orleans, per lb. 15 1/2-17 1/2

Porto Rico, per lb. 15 1/2-17 1/2

Demarara, per lb. 15 1/2-17 1/2

Soft refined, per lb. 17 1/2-19

MOLASSES

New Orleans, per 1/2 bbl. \$1.00

New Orleans, per bbl. 50

FLOUR

White No. 1. \$7.50-9.50

Red No. 1. 1.25

GRAIN

Oats, per bush. 45

Corn, per bush. 22.50

Barley, per bush. 20.00

WHISKY

Per gallon. \$10.00-12.00

PROVISIONS

Lard, per lb. 15 1/2-17 1/2

Bacon, per lb. 15 1/2-17 1/2

MAKERS

Per bbl. No. 1. \$2.50

do No. 2. 2.00

do No. 3. 1.50

do No. 4. 1.00

do No. 5.50

do No. 6.25

do No. 7.10

do No. 8.05

do No. 9.02

do No. 10.01

do No. 11.00

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do No. 50.00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WITHOUT A GOOD DIGESTION all other troubles are comparatively worthless. The digestive system is the foundation of the human body, and if it is not in good order, the whole system is affected. It is the duty of every man to take care of his digestive system, and to keep it in good order. There are many ways of doing this, but the best way is to take a good digestive medicine. There are many such medicines, but the best one is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It is a good medicine for all digestive troubles, and it is also a good medicine for all other troubles. It is a good medicine for all men, and it is a good medicine for all women. It is a good medicine for all children, and it is a good medicine for all old people. It is a good medicine for all who are in poor health,

